The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,425—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— MALWA.....	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th Aug.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— BOKHARA ...	2822	500	H. Weigheil	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES.....	4100	750	W. H. Andrews ..	11th Aug.
DECCAN	3429	600	J. R. Chapman ...	25th ,,
KASHGAR	3621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
CATHAY	2283	500	W M. Robbie	22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

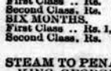
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and on the 24th BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	Rs. 500 } including	I Class .. Rs. 520 } including	
II do.....	340 } wines.	II do. .... 350 } wines.	
III do.....	150 } With food.	III do. .... 155 } With food.	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 11 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,	..II	do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 55
,, Naples.	I	do.	do. .. 140	do.	.. 130
,,	..II	do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 95

Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Maborcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli.....	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Maborcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	,,	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. Shaw...	2,700	400	,,	29th Sept.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	,,	4th Oct.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	,,	21st Oct.
WERNETH HALL..	D. Lloyd	4,000	400	,,	25th Oct.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	,,	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	,,	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

Those fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

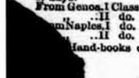
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, (ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, AND 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Overland supplies and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co., General Agents.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a TOP FLOOR consisting of drawing, dining, two bed and bath rooms, kitchen ; water laid on ; situated at Lower Colaba. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW at Mazagon, nearly opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel. Rent Rs. 75 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, 22, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 6th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. Bombay, 3rd August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA, Highly nourishing and easy of digestion. 1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents, TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ..... Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS. TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian.....	,,	0 14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins.....	,,	0 10
Groats, do, do. do. do.....	,,	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size....	,,	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, in packets.....	,,	0 7
Do. do. tins....	,,	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food.....	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut.....	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin	0 11
Do. do. do. do.	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids..	,,	0 11
Do. do. large size..	,,	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food.....	,,	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins..	,,	0 8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles ..	,,	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	,,	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins.....	,,	1 8

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES FROM THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.—WATERPROOF CORK MATTRESSES.—Rs. 18. THACKER & CO., Ld.

CAPTAIN HAYES' HORSEMAN'S KNIFE.—"Unquestionably the most perfect Horseman's Knife ever turned out."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*—Rs. 15. THACKER & CO., Ld.

ETCHING MATERIALS, with Press, complete in box.—Rs. 110. THACKER & CO., Ld.

MACKINNON STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.—Rs. 12, Rs. 13, Rs. 14, Rs. 15. THACKER & CO., Ld.

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS by Bradbury and Wilkinson.—Rs. 9 and Rs. 10. THACKER & CO., Ld.

CLIMAX DATER, with Patent rubber-faced types.—Rs. 10. THACKER & CO., Ld.

RUBBER TYPES, METAL BODIED, set in box with type holder, pad and ink, complete. —Rs. 7-8. THACKER & CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

I, AIMAI, daughter of the late SORABJEE FRAMJEE WADIA and widow of the late CURSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA, do hereby publicly notify that on the 26th day of July, 1882, I obtained my discharge from the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, from and after which date I WILL SIGN MY NAME NOT AS HERETOFORE, but as under, with my grandfather's name after mine, in order to guard against any fraud being practised upon me with certain blank promissory notes which I have passed to several money-lenders and others previous to my insolvency. All documents executed by me hereafter, to be valid, should bear my signature as under.

આબ્યમાહે ફરામજી વાદીઆ,
i. e., AIMAI FRAMJEE WADIA

Bombay, August 4, 1882.

TO BE LET, from the first September, the SHOP No. 12, Meadow Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. B. S. Maddon and Co. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Also the TOP FLOOR of the same building, for a residence. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle, for Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs. A.
HOLIDAY NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, with large coloured Picture.....	1 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

	Rs. A.
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S NEW WORK in ASIA	13 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

	Rs. A.
WATERLOW and SON'S STYLOGRAPHIC SELF-INKED PENS, each..	10 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE. 26, Meadow-street.

	Rs. A.
MOLESWORTH'S POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING FORMULA, new edition, 1882.....	3 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE. 26, Meadow-street.

	Rs. A.
ZOLA'S (Emile) French Novels, Naua, L'Assammoir, La Curee, Leventre de Paris, Une Page D'Amour, Pot-Bouille, Le Roman Experimental, Une Campagne, La Faute L'Abbe Mouret, each	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE. 26, Meadow-street.

MORENAS & CO.

TO-DAY'S ICES.
VANILLA ICE-CREAM.
RASPBERRY WATER-ICE.

Orders for Ice Cream and Ice Pudding, moulds executed with care and taste any time from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., at shortest notice.

WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the best quality, wholesale and retail,
BEST ÆRATED WATERS.
PASTRY
Every day fresh.
COMFITS,
25 kinds, from As. 12 to Re. 1 per lb.
LIQUER COMFITS,
Such as Raspberry, Vanilla, Coffee, Maraschino, Noyeau, &c. &c. &c.
at Rs. 2 per lb.

Nested leaves for presentation with the above comfits, very beautiful in design.

MORENAS & CO., ICE CONFECTIONERS, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street,

MADON'S NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO., 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-1 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY B. S. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY AGENTS, 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

	Per doz. Qrts. Rs.	Per doz. Pts. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Pommery and Gren's Extra Dry.....	58	30
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	49	26
Giesler's Finest Brand.....	48	26
Mum's Sweet	40	22
Swiss Extra Dry	32	18
Bumeller's do.	30	18
MOSELLES.		
Sparkling, Very Dry.....	36	20
,, Full Muscatel Flavour	33	18
HOCK.		
Sparkling, Very Dry.....	36	20
,, Sweet.....	33	18
BURGANDY.		
Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red.....	36	20
CLARET.		
Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red.....	27	15
HOCKS, STILL.		
Erbach.....	17	9-8
Lubenhamie	18	10
Nerestiner	20	12
Nerestiner (Pearl)	24	13
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	24	14
BURGUNDIES, STILL.		
Chambertin, First Quality.....	27	15
Pommard ,, ,, ...	22	12
Chablis ,, ,, ...	22	12
Beaune ,, ,, ...	22	12
Macon ,, ,, ...	22	12
Grave ,, ,, ...	18	10

BOLTON AND COMPANY, RAMPART-ROW.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.

Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESS SUITS

Made from thin West of England Broad-cloth, finished with great care and in correct taste, according to present fashion ... ... Rs. 75 ,, 85 ,, 100

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

CELLULOID

WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS, COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING.

SHAPES..... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES ..... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES ..... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,

LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.

Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 24 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI, BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, Forbes Street, Fort.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case ..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting ,, .. ,, 45 and 60
,, ½ ,, ,, .. ,, 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW MUSIC.

Songs.	Rs. A.
At the Window, by J. L. Roeckel	1 8
Angel's Home, The, by E. Harraden... ...	1 8
Bridget's Reply, by E. Harraden	1 8
By the Abbey Door, by B. Tours	1 8
Golden Sorrow, A, by M. Watson... ...	1 8
Gallant Heart, A, by O'Barri... ...	1 8
Growing Old, by H. J. Stark... ...	1 8
Who Knows, by Cowen	1 8
If Sighs had Wings, by G. Pinsuti	1 8
In the Twilight of Our Love, by A. Sullivan ...	1 8
Love that Slumbers, by M. Welling... ...	1 8
A. L. (Evermore), by A. H. Behrend	1 8
Love Chase, The, by M. Watson	1 8
The Dim Hills Far Away, by W. Hutchison ...	1 8
Little Organ Boy, by F. H. Cowen	1 8
Weaving, by M. Welling	1 8
One of These Days, by M. Welling... ...	1 8
Ages Ago, by F. H. Coward	1 8
Our Farewell, by Lady Hill	1 8
Day by Day, by C. Dick	1 8
Playmates, by G. Pinsuti	1 8
Dreaming, by M. Welling	1 8
Stranded, by H. J. Stark	1 8
To Win or Die, by A. S. Gatty.	1 8
Nerestiner	1 8
After the Storm, by C. Vincent	1 8
Bunch of Cowslips, by Wakefield	1 8
Courtship Lane, by Dick	1 8
Dear Heart, by Behrend	1 8
Darling Mine, by Engel	1 8
Gretna Green, by Kinross	1 8
Gray Mare, by Roeckel	1 8
Heaven and Earth, by Pinsuti	1 8
His Fame, by Rora	1 8
In Arcady, by Hudson	1 8
In a Quaint Old Village, by Gatty	1 8
In the Moonlight, by Lady Hill	1 8
Kingdom Blest, by Dick	1 8
Lights, by Barnby	1 8
Liberty Hall, by Pinsuti	1 8
Midshipman Easy, by Watson	1 8
My Lady, by Pinsuti... ...	1 8
My Darling of Old, by Diehl... ...	1 8
New Kingdom, by Tours	1 8
Once, and Once Only, by Behrend	1 8
The Old Barge, by Behrend... ...	1 8
The Old Refrain, by Tours	1 8
Peggy and Robin, by Harraden	1 8
Soon shall I be Near Thee, by Bendall	1 8
Somebody Knows, by Dolby... ...	1 8
Serenade, by Thomas	1 8

Songs.	Rs. A.
Sunshine and Rain, by Blumenthal	1 8
Shaking Grass, by Wakefield	1 8
Sweetest Singer, by Roeckel	1 8
Somebody, by Skeat... ...	1 8
Two Recruits, by Gibsone	1 8
Two Wings, by Pinsuti	1 8
Tidelette, by Lamothe	1 8
Reine des Papillons, by Lamothe	1 8
Golden Love, by Lamothe	1 8
True Love, by Prout... ...	1 8
Les Astres, by Etterlen	1 8
Die Veilchen, by Furstner	1 8
Kiss (from Lohengrin), by Flack	1 8
Auf Immer, by O'Seydel	1 8
Ever Thine, by Prout	1 8
Happy Little Couple, by Lamothe	1 8
Je Taime, by Waldteufel	1 8
Lights of London, by Diehl	1 8
Marcotte, by Waldteufel	1 8
Some Day, by Lamothe	1 8
The Colonel, by E. Bucalossi... ...	1 8
Vom Rhein zur Donau, by H. Bela	1 8

Waltzes.	Rs. A.
Barcoralle La, by E. Waldteufel	1 8
Fleeting Moments, by E. H. Prout	1 8
Lagunga Dancour, by R. Tinney	1 8
Light and Shade, by Strauss	1 8
Moonbeams, by M. B. Foster... ...	1 8
Moss Roses, by E. H. Prout	1 8
O'Schiner mal, by J. Strauss	1 8
Rosen aus dem Sudeu, by J. Strauss.. ...	1 8
Summer Nights, by C. H. Stone	1 8
Zingara La, by E. H. Prout	1 8
Naples, by Waldteufel	1 8
Tidelette, by Lamothe	1 8

N.B.—Postage extra 2 annas per copy. Catalogues of Songs and Pianoforte Music free on application

S. ROSE & CO. 10 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST TESTIMONIALS ON MAJU AND CO.'S TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT, MESS COMMITTEE, 5th Native Light Infantry, has much pleasure in testifying to the EXCELLENT QUALITY of the Tea supplied to the Mess by Messrs. MAJU & Co. of Bombay. Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

FROM SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S., I. M. D.

"Dear Sir,—I consider your Tea excellent.—Ahmedabad, 22nd June, 1882."

FROM A POLITICAL OF THE B. S. C.

"I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for two years. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a VERY GOOD QUALITY and SUPERIOR to any that I have obtained from other Dealers in India.—25th June, 1882."

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY of the TEAS supplied me by Messrs. MAJU & Co., during the three years I have dealt with them, and now with pleasure recommend any one requiring good Tea and at moderate rates to go to MAJU & Co.

"Camp Sirur, 20th July, 1882." "C. LA TOUCHE, Colonel, Commanding Poona Horse."

SUCH is the QUALITY of our TEAS.

NONE GENUINE without our TRADE MARK on two sides of the PACKETS.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING SEASON 1882 TO HAND.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

M. H. MAJU AND CO., COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY, 22, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGNS OF 1878-1880.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL DIVISION of this work, containing 140 photographs and memoirs of officers who lost their lives in the war, and of recipients of the Victoria Cross

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

REUTER'S commercial telegrams of the day before yesterday were delivered this morning, but nothing of yesterday's date either public or private so far as we can learn has been received.

Consols remain at par, French Rentes at 114¾. The 3½ per cent. Indian sterling loan is quoted ⅛ higher at 100⅞. Four per cent. Rupee Paper ⅛ higher, Fours-and-a-half 1-16 lower. Money in London is again the turn dearer, 3 months' paper being now at 2½ per cent. in the open market.

In the General Produce markets the only change to notice is a partial decline of 3d. in rapeseed.

Cotton in Liverpool keeps quiet for Americans, which are 1-16d. lower, but Surats are still steady at previous prices. In New York ready Mid-Uplands is still 12 13-16 cents., but November shipment, which on Tuesday was down to 11·64, has recovered to 11·69 cents. per lb.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady. In buying rates the banks make no change, and small as the amount of paper offering is, hold out for full figures. They are, however, less pressing sellers and partially 1-32d. lower for ready. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		..1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 81d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	..2·13⅛	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3-32 per cent premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady. Buyers are not particularly eager, but sellers hold out very firmly, having apparently put a favourable interpretation on the telegrams received to-day. Fours we quote at Rs. 100½ sellers, Rs. 100⅜ buyers ; Fours-and-a-half have receded to Rs. 107¼.

SHARES.—There has been a fair amount of business doing to-day, but rates have gone rather irregularly. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher at Rs. 760. Press shares are out of favour and generally Rs. 10 lower, although Prince of Wales are an exception being Rs. 30 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are in demand again and have generally recovered yesterday's decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 460, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 10 up.

EXPORTS require little comment, the insignificant character of the daily export list being sufficient explanation of the state of things. Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds are all at a standstill so far as buying for shippers is concerned.

FREIGHTS remain in the same position. All the steamers now arriving are being put under offer to Government, and until it is known whether more transports are required, there will practically be no market.

PIECE-GOODS continue firm with a fair demand at previous prices.

COALS are steady but no dearer, notwithstanding the absence of sellers for future delivery.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
		100	100	50	230
Spinning Company					
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000			
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,185
Bombay Spin	150	1,000	50	365	985
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	922

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 30 .	1,100
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Assert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Assert Press Co., Kolarachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
Bollary	625	1,000	1,000	60 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	515
Broach Cotton Ginning an Press	1,100	250	all	10	1,112½
Camac Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhooleea P. & G.	900	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co., Ltd.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,220
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,300	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	600
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	460
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	222½
Press of W. Press	120	....	1,500	225	2,475
Sind & Punnaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	560
Vaikart's Press Co	450	00		50	660

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Yoshina Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	8471
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	130

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	68-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New 4l Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	460
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 130
Boa la p Burmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares	1,000	2,500 500	1,500 300	225 ...	2,540 455
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	5
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	93
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	9	455
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	96
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,175
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	1,000
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	1	201
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	5

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending July 29, 1882.

Open 1,450½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,10,340	0	0
Merchandise	2,73,383	0	0
Electric Telegraph	3,669	0	0
Total Rs....	3,87,392	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,440½ miles ..... Total Rs.... 3,60,340 0 0

Increase..... 27,052 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Knight of Bath, 1,496 tons, Captain T. Williams, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Aglaja, 1,372 tons' Captain G. Criliovich, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Cutch, &c., brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—301 chests tea, 26 packages silk, 10 packages thread, 370 packages sugarcandy, 50 cases glass bangles, 60 packages chinaware, 2,400 bags sugar, 1 box gold, 2 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes rupees, 2 cases white copper, 100 bottles quicksilver, 300 packages gallangal, 20 packages garlic, and 20 packages vermillion. From Singapore.—3 cases cigars, 85 packages nutmegs, 50 packages gambier, 2 packages piecegoods, 503 planks, 150 numbers and 100 bundles rafters, From Kobe.—50 chests camphor. From Colombo.— packages cocoanut-oil, 163 packages coffee, and e papers.

ARRIVAL.

ssels.	Commander.	From
.....	Wheler	Hongkong, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Catherston (s).....	Storey	Havre.
	K. of the Bath (s)..	Williams....	Hull.

The steamer Aglaja, to Trieste, &c., was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

1 Deccan (s)..... ..... Bombay.
2 Yarkand (s)..... .....

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—35 barrels glassware, Vishram Allana ; 4 casks nails, Kevuldass Lulloobhoy.
Columbia (s)—30 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin (s)—3 bales corks, Rogers and Co ; 1 package wine, Remington and Co.
Bokhara (s)—9 cases printed books, &c., Thacker and Co ; 4 cases colour, Rahimtoola Noordin ; 6 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Birmania (s)—50 cases brandy, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—11 cases beads, Volkart Brothers ; 9 cases beads, Abdoolally Abdoolhoosein.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—20 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 190 bales cotton, L. Linger and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Aglaja (s)—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa (s)—225 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 300 bales cotton, K. Spinner and Co ; 218 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Aglaia (s)—2,982 cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Aglaja (s)—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 *a. m.* 10 *a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and* 10 *p. m., Madras Time.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·697
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	76·7
General Direction of Wind*.....	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	320
Fall of Rain*.....	0·10
Total fall during month	0·61
,, ,, ,, year.....	55·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 4th..	0·01

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Summary Suit,

66-80—In person—Nowla Ratna and others vs Mahadevrao Anundrao and others—Settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the P. R. Co. and another—Hearn C. and L. Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
99-82—Hore C. and B.—Cooverji Ludha vs Bhimji Girdhur and others—Shapurjee and T.
180-81—In person—Ardesir Eduljee Mistry vs Begabai and others.
285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurrukchund vs Guneshdass Hurdevdass—R. M. Sayani.
321-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Pandey and others vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn C. and L.
513-80—Khunderao M. for plaintiff (for a pauper)—Karumally Maloomal Jaffna vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L. and in person.
335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nanibai and others—In person.
303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittjee Tambay and others—Hore C. and B.—Shapurjee and T. Prescot and W. and in person.
200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore C. and B.
—Pherson B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Pun- and another—Tyebjee and D. Boolbul and Whiteside on other duty.

Mr. E. C. Rawson, to be Asst. to the Com... Dist. Magte., Coimbatore.

Mr. S. T. McCarthy, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kistna, during the employment of Mr. Crole on other duty.

M. A. J. B. Atkinson, to act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Boyd Horsburgh on leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major F. Kilgour, Supdt. of Police, Madura Dist., to act as Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, during the employment of Major H. W. H. Cox on other duty.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Marden, Inspr. of Schools, 5th Division, to act in the 1st class during Mr. Fowler's employment on other duty.

Dr. J. Bradshaw, Inspr. of Schools, 4th Division, to officiate as Inspr. of Schools Presidency Division, in the 2nd Class, during Mr. Fowler's employment on other duty.

Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Principal, College, Rajahmundry, to act in the 3rd Class, vice Dr. Bradshaw.

The services of Mr. J. T. Fowler, Inspr. of Schools Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India for duty in connection with the Education Commission from on or about the 7th proximo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Green, Head Clerk, Office of the Chief Comsr. of the H. A. Districts, to be Second grade Inspector in the Salt Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered with effect from 1st July :—

Mr. W. V. Baker, Sub-Engr., First Grade, to be Asst. Engr., First Grade, honorary rank.
Mr. J. H. Stephens, Sub-Engr., Second Grade, to be Asst. Engr., Second Grade, honorary rank.

The Inspr. Genl. of Jails has granted Mr. B. J. Taylor, Asst. in charge of Annual Returns, &c., three months' sick leave from the 8th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) F. Dawson, C. B., S. C., is admitted to the Col.'s allowance, dated 20th July.

Lieut.-Col. I. Ketchen, Rl. (Madras) Arty., Supdt. Gunpowder Factory, is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India for six months.

Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich, 2nd Bn., Somersetshire L. I., Offg. Sqn. Officer, 4th (Prince of Wales' Own) L. C., is admitted to the M. S. C., from the 1st Sept.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surg.-Gen. C. D. Madden, A. M. D., to be Surg.-Gen., H. M.'s Forces in Madras. Dated 7th May.
Brig. Surg. G. S. W. Ogg., M. B., M. A., I. M. D., to officiate as Dy. Surg.-Gen. with temporary rank, during the employment of Dy. Surg.-Gen. Colvin Smith on field service.
Mad. S. C.—Capt. Clark-Kennedy, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, subject to H. M.'s approval. Dated 29th July.

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that at their ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING on the 25th instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various University EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 18th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

P. PETERSON,
University Registrar.

1st August, 1882.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	August	6th, 9h.	4·3m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	14th, 2h.	1·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	22nd, 5h.	46·1m. a.m.
Full Moon	,,	29th, 2h.	9·9m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
August							
Sat. 5	.....	5	40	6	32	3	17m
				3	20	9	43
Sun. 6	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5	40	6	31	4	14m
				4	3	10	51
Mon. 7	.....	5	40	6	31	5	31m
				5	8	....	
Tu. 8	.....	5	41	6	30	7	8m
				6	29	1	28
Wed 9	*English mail expected.	5	41	6	29	8	32m
				8	3	2	47
Thr. 10	.....	5	41	6	29	9	32m
				9	13	3	46
Fri. 11	.....	5	42	6	28	10	14m
				10	6	4	29
Sat. 12	.....	5	42	6	28	10	50m
				10	48	5	5

0	13m	0	40m
1	28	....	
1	30m	11	40m
2	47	....	
2	37m	0	13m
3	46	1	28
3	28m	0	44
4	29	1	28
4	9m	0	44
5	5	1	28

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Thursday.

IC OCCURRENCES.

NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHEN-

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ly 29, at Murree, the wife of Major E. L. al Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

August 3, at Bhosawul, James Alfred much loved son of Alfred W. Szlumper, neer, G. I. P. Ry., aged 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

August 1, at Calcutta, the wife of R. B a daughter.
ly 30, Vepery, the wife of Mr. W. S. Corner, Master, Masulipatam, of a daughter.
—July 21, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. F. of the Neddiwuttum Cinchona Plantation, Neilgherries, of a daughter.
y 31, at Ootacamund, the wife of the Rev. wes, Chaplain, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the Government has come to the determination not to permit Turkish troops to land in Egypt unless the Sultan proclaims Arabi a rebel. That is to say, the determination not to allow Ottoman troops to land is satisfactory ; the proviso is not so satisfactory, as it may be easily accepted without any intention of abiding by it. A proclamation may be as easily disregarded or evaded, or revoked, as issued. The essential point is to keep Turkish troops out of Egypt at all costs, and deal with Arabi ourselves. If we have to deal with Arabi while a strong Turkish force is looking on the situation will be precarious at the best of times and may easily become ridiculous. The request of the Porte that the Conference shall approve of the proclamation being deferred until the Ottoman troops have arrived in Egypt is skilful, but the Powers are not likely to make a declaration on the subject which England would probably disregard. If the Conference decline to offer any opinion on the delicate question our position will be diplomatically strengthened. In that case the only thing to be feared is that the Sultan may issue the proclamation, and thus comply with the condition precedent which Lord Granville has somewhat incautiously formulated. It would then be very difficult for the Foreign Secretary to mend his hand and say that under no circumstances shall Turkish troops be permitted to go to Egypt. That, however, is the true policy under present circumstances. However, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. As matters stand we alone are in a position to deal with the Egyptian difficulty by force concentrating on the spot. Our fleet makes us superior to any Power that may gainsay us. Suez has been occupied. So has the village of Meks, south west of Alexandria, the Bedouins beginning to grow troublesome on that side. Sir Garnet Wolseley has sailed taking with him the Life Guards. The Indian Contingent is beginning to move. Before the end of the month the aspect of things in Egypt will have undergone a change, and the effect will be visible at Constantinople. But time presses. Germany, Austria, and Russia are supporting the Turkish right to intervene, and the Turkish transports are to put to sea to-day to take troops on board at Salonica. Dervish Pasha is to command, and as he also sails to-day he will infallibly be in Egypt at the head of a force before Sir Garnet Wolseley has reached the Straits of Gibraltar if our Government does not take its resolution instantly and act upon it. What that resolution should be the Ministers have already divined ; their attitude plainly shows that they distrust the purposes of Turkey, and they should put an end to all ambiguity as to their intentions by declaring that the Turkish transports will be seized, or sunk if they appear in Egyptian waters. The three Empires will not go to war in such a quarrel though they are evidently willing enough to embarrass us by diplomatic manœuvres. The same Powers have agreed to the proposal of Italy for a joint occupation of the Suez Canal. That agreement is grave no doubt, but it is not the pressing question of the hour. What we have now to avert is the landing of an unwelcome, if not a hostile, force to forestall the British expedition to Egypt.

THE Government of India is evidently determined that the scheme of local self-government which it has devised for this country shall not be suffered to remain a dead letter through any apathy or indifference on the part of local governments. We published yesterday a Resolution of the Bombay Government dated the 16th June last, on the Government of India's letter of the 31st May. Both the letter of the Supreme Government and the local Government's Resolution thereon are characteristic. The Government of India is full of confidence and energy in urging on the adoption of the new system, while the Government of Bombay is sage and circumspect to a degree. Up to June last it would appear that our local Government had not done much in the matter, but it had expressed a general concurrence in the principles of the scheme and a readiness to introduce the elective principle in the largest and most important towns of Western India. This was a good foundation, however, and an earnest of future progress. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was more enthusiastic. He cordially welcomed the proposals of the Supreme Government, and at once sent instructions to Commissioners of divisions to ascertain what steps could be taken to introduce the elective system, and how far it would be possible to find competent non-official chairmen for Municipalities. Mr. Rivers Thomson, however, does not stop here. He leaves Calcutta on tour through the districts to make personal inquiries on the spot, hold conferences with the heads of the people in the districts, and learn for himself what are the best means of carrying out the scheme. On the other hand, in the case of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government thinks it necessary to express a hope that "His Excellency may find it possible to go still further in the direction of developing the system of local self-government than is apparently at present contemplated." This is scarcely complimentary to the Bombay Government, it must be confessed. But we have never shared the belief that the deliberation and apparent absence of zeal in this matter which has characterised the published utterances of our Government is due to any unwillingness to give the fullest practicable extension to the system of local self-government. There is probably no other part of India in which such a complete and admirable system of taluka and district committees exists as that which exists in the Bombay Presidency, and all that is wanted is to give the system such a development in conformity with the principles enunciated in the Government of India's Resolution as to make local Government a substance instead of a shadow. It would be melancholy if official prejudices stood in the way of that fair trial of the scheme which the Government of India so earnestly desires ; but we do not believe that such is the case. The Supreme Government has, however, its doubts. It complains in the letter "that no official information has yet been before the Government of India as to the manner in which the Bombay Government intends to give effect to the suggestions of the Supreme Government in respect of the transfer to local management of educational matters," and that all which the Government of India has yet learnt of the contemplated transfer of educational matters in respect of the three leading Municipalities of this Presidency is from a Bombay Government Resolution "published in the Bombay newspapers." The question of transfer of educational institutions appears to have scarcely advanced a stage. True, the Bombay Town Council was asked by Government the other day what educational institutions the Municipality would be prepared to take charge of. The result of this reference we all know. The Town Council very naturally refused to entertain the question piece-meal, and desired that the entire scheme of local self-government be placed before it to enable it to judge of the scheme as a whole.

We understand that the conference referred to in paras. 2 and 4 of the Resolution of the Bombay Government under notice is just now sitting at Poona to discuss the points embraced in the letter from the Government of India, as well as other matters pertaining to the general subject of local self-government, and the best mode in which to carry it out. We do hope that this conference is composed of a mixed body of officials and non-officials, European and Native, from different districts of the Presidency, representing all shades of opinion on the subject. This is the more necessary because among other matters, there is one question regarding which a tough fight may be expected, namely, that of the advisability of giving to local bodies a larger discretion in the outlay of provincial funds on public works than they at present possess, and of overhauling the general system upon which local fund works are at present carried on in this Presidency. The Government of India have very wisely, we think, called upon the local Government to invite the Local Fund Committees to give their opinions as to the working of the present system in regard to expenditure of local funds, and to submit any suggestions they may have to offer as to what changes are desirable in this respect. In compliance with this requisition of the Supreme Government, the Bombay Government have invited the various district Local Fund Committees to state their views upon the present system of local funds expenditure in this Presidency.

While this subject is exciting the keenest interest throughout India, it is desirable, we think, that no unnecessary delay should take place in the publication by the Bombay Government of such papers and Government Resolutions as relate to it. We receive letters and inquiries from various parties in the Presidency wishing to know what steps our Government have taken in furtherance of the objects aimed at by the Government of India. The best thing which Sir James Fergusson's Government can do to assist in the formation of a sound public opinion on a question which is of vital interest to the people of India would be to direct the publication from time to time of such important papers on the subject of local self-government as the Government may get from its able and experienced officers and form the topics of their own resolutions.

IT is a sign of the times that the *Edinburgh Review* excommunicates Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals in the Ministry with bell, book, and candle. In an article which might have been written for *Blackwood*, and would doubtless be regarded as too ultra Tory for the *Quarterly*, the world is informed that the *Edinburgh* cannot accept "Vaticanism" in politics any more than in religion, and that it has no faith in infallible guides. "We believe implicitly," it goes on to say, "neither in Paul nor in Apollos —in Popes or Prime Ministers—and we claim to execute the Protestant right of private judgment." And thereupon the Whig periodical goes for Mr. Gladstone with his Land Act, which was a concession to a conspiracy armed with the dynamite and the bowie-knife of American bravoes, and his Arrears Bill, which is shown to be a contrivance not for "compensating" landlords as Radicals have alleged, but for rewarding the dishonesty and the hard swearing of tenants who don't choose to pay their rents out of their own pockets. The Reviewer is willing to believe that the Ministry in doing all this was perhaps not aware that it was faltering with treason and becoming accomplices in crime, but this possibility is evidently regarded with considerable doubt. Most of the article is devoted to an exposure of the perversity, not to say villainy, of the Chief of Her Majesty's Government, and his abettors in the Cabinet, but at the end there is a reference to the Eastern question which shows that the Whig irreconcilable has come to think the thoughts, or at least to speak in the very words of the late Lord Beaconsfield. "There are many eminent persons in this country who not long ago expressed their contempt and aversion for the Ottoman Empire. They did what they could to destroy an ancient and important alliance. To them the Turk might reply in the language of Shylock to Antonio :

'Fair sir, you spit on me on Wednesday last ;
You spurned me such a day ; another time
You called me dog.'

But it is not the less true and certain that the power of the Sultan and Caliph in the Mohammedan world is far greater than that of the ephemeral dynasty springing from Mehemet Ali in Egypt, and that the vast interests of Great Britain in the East compel us to uphold the sovereignty of the Porte over its dominions. We are thus brought back very nearly to the policy of Lord Palmerston in 1840," &c. &c. And later on this taunt is levelled at the Grand Old Man's devoted head :—"It would require the gift of prophecy to speculate on the course things may hereafter take, and we are not in possession of the evidence necessary to explain or analyse their causes. We shall not attempt the task. But such is the shortness of human foresight and the inconsistency of human expectations, that it may fall to the lot of some future historian to relate that a British Ministry, of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were conspicuous members, found it their duty, in the third year of office, to prepare and send forth the greatest naval and military expedition which had been equipped by this country for a quarter of a century, for the purpose of quelling a military revolt in Egypt, of vindicating the sovereign authority of the Ottoman Porte over that portion of its dominions, and of defending by arms the Imperial interests of Great Britain." This would fair enough for a Tory paper, or for an independent organ of public opinion dealing with events as they arise. But it seems strange in the *Edinburgh*. The times are out of joint, and at the next general election we shall see some strange surprises. Whether the chief surprise will take the form of a Tory-Whig confederacy to put down Radicalism and all its works, or a complete swamping of Whiggism—the "Liberalism of the Past" as this writer is proud to call it, unconscious of the ominous significance of the phase—we will not undertake to say. But whether the Whigs become the left wing of a victorious Conservative Party, or be crushed out of existence by the triumphant Radical Caucus, the Liberals of the Past are not destined to have much part in guiding the counsels of the Liberalism of the future. The cry of despair in the current *Edinburgh* is in itself an acknowledgment of the drift of things. The remarkable pronouncement of the Whig review has doubtless encouraged Lord Salisbury to persevere with his "vital amendments" to the Arrears Bill. That measure appears to be virtually shipwrecked, and it may break up altogether in the autumn session of Parliament. In that event there will be a dissolution, and we must then be prepared for a complete reconstruction of the English political parties.

PORT SAID AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ON BOARD P. & O. STEAMER BOKHARA.
PORT SAID, JULY 20.

THE unprotected state of Port Said and of the Suez Canal causes the greatest anxiety to everyone here. An outbreak of natives supported by the military, is possible at any moment, and the force that could be landed by the English vessels stationed in the harbour in such an eventuality, would be insufficient to prevent a massacre. All that could be done would be to destroy the town by the ships' guns, a measure which would, of course, entail the destruction of a large amount of European property and the loss of very many European lives. Although there are several other war vessels, besides English, lying here, it is not believed that their commanders would render any assistance towards keeping order. Their instructions are to take no part in any hostile action, and they would consequently probably confine themselves to receiving European fugitives on board their ships. As to the Canal, everyone to whom I have spoken on the subject agrees that it is absolutely at the mercy of Arabi Pasha and the other rebels. There is positively nothing to prevent a ship being stopped between Suez and Port Said and plundered by anyone with a sufficient force at his back to do so. Many persons here express surprise that Arabi has not already interfered with British shipping using the Canal. The English gun-boats placed at either extremity warn the captains of ships about to go through it that it is not considered safe, and that they proceed on their voyage at their own risk and peril. In consequence of this warning several vessels are now lying up here waiting for instructions from home. The P. and O. steamers have hitherto gone through regularly, both ways, many of them carrying a large amount of specie, but there is no disguising the fact that they have done so at very considerable risk, considering the unsettled state of the country. The Pekin went through the other day with over

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

THE CONFERENCE.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

OCCUPATION OF MEKS.

DISSENSIONS IN ARABI'S CAMP.

DEPARTURE OF TURKISH TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

COLLECTIVE NAVAL PROTECTION OF SUEZ CANAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.

The British Ambassador here has presented a further note to the Porte, insisting on the Sultan proclaiming Arabi Pasha a rebel; otherwise the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt will not be permitted.

The Conference resumed its sittings to-day. The Russian Delegate (M. Onou) was present.

The British representative reiterated that the aims of England in Egypt were perfectly unselfish. He welcomed Turkish intervention, provided that the conditions required by the British Government in respect to proclaiming Arabi a rebel were agreed to by the Sultan.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has asked the Conference to approve of the Sultan promulgating the Proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel, only after the landing of Ottoman troops in Egypt.

Italy intends proposing to the Conference a collective naval protection of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 3, morning.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has sailed for Egypt in the steamer Calabria, which also conveys the Life Guards.

ALEXANDRIA, August 2.

A Naval brigade has occupied Meks in order to check the Bedouins, who are concentrated in the Maryut district.

LONDON, August 4.

It is rumoured from Alexandria that dissensions exist in Arabi's Camp.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.

The German, Austrian and Russian Ambassadors support Turkey's intervening in Egypt.

Turkish transports have already started for Egypt and will *en route* embark troops at Salonica.

Dervish Pasha who takes command sails on Saturday.

The German, Austrian, and Russian Ambassadors and the Turkish Foreign Minister have accepted Italy's proposal to the conference for a collective naval protection of the Suez Canal.

THE ARREARS BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

It is reported that the Lords persist in their amendments to the Arrears of Rent Bill.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued shortly and to be summoned for an extraordinary session on the 19th August (?) when the Arrears Bill will be reintroduced.

ARRIVAL OF CETEWAYO.

Cetewayo has arrived in England from the Cape.

IQBAL-OOD-DOWLAH.

LONDON, August 3, morning.

The Nawab Iqbal-ood-Dowlah, Vikar-ool-Oomra, of Hyderabad, has left for India.

OFFICERS TO JOIN THE EXPEDITION AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The following officers join their regiments at Suez:—2nd Bengal Cavalry—Col. Campbell and Major Higginson; 6th Bengal Cavalry—Col. Upperton; 13th Bengal Lancers—Col. Pennington and Major Roves; 7th Bengal N. I.—Lieutenants Barrow and Worlledge; 20th Bengal N. I.—Col. Bartleman and Major Meiklejohn.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants H. James and C. F. G. Young have been appointed Quarter-Masters of their regiments, the 4th and 6th N. I.

Lieutenant Hamilton, Leinster Regiment, has been appointed to the 12th N. I. as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

Captain R. H. Baker proceeds from Rawal Pindi to Abbottabad to join E. A. R. H.

An exchange of places on the Indian roster has been sanctioned between Surgeons-Major Davy and Venour, Army Medical Department.

Lieutenant Gallwey, East Lancashire Regiment, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, and proceeds home.

Colonel Murray, Deputy Adjutant General Artillery, succeeds Brigadier Cobbe in the Jubbulpur Brigade Command.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 4.

Lieut. Colonel Griffiths, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

His Highness Maharaja Ranna of Dholpur is posted to the Second Regiment Central India Horse.

Bulakhiram Naonalal, late Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay Presidency, receives the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, B. C. S., Accountant General, Bengal, and Deputy Commissioner, Department for the issue of State Paper Currency at Lahore, went on privilege leave from yesterday.

Mr. W. Wells officiates for him. The remainder of the *Gazette* notifications are of no general interest.

BREACH IN THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 4.

The Indus Valley Railway is badly breached just below Sukkur by the rising of the Indus, caused by the bursting of the Begars Canal. The transport mules and 28th Punjabees have therefore to cross in boats.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Clough Taylor, Connaught Rangers, has been appointed for transport service in Egypt. The transports are nearly all ready for the Indian division now rising rapidity concentrating in Deolali.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is fully disposed to carry out the policy of the Government of India in regard to the scheme of local self-government, and to give wide extension to the principles of election in the appointment of both rural and municipal committees. He is also determined to make them as independent as possible of official interference. An extensive project for carrying out this policy is already sketched.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward mail steamer Peshawur arrived at Suez at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, and entered the Canal at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, escorted by the Gunboat Beacon.

SUEZ, August 2.

The Inch Line steamer Inchulva arrived here outward bound for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, August 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd instant.

ADEN, August 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 3rd instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Khandalla, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 3rd instant.

COLOMBO, August 4, 10-47 A.M.

Mail Steamer Khedive from China, arrived last evening.

LONDON, August 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	114½
Bar Silver	52

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon. C. W. Colville, Aide-de-Camp, were to leave Poona at 5-15 a.m. this morning and will arrive at Boree Bunder station at 11-15 a.m. to-day, when a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting Battery. During his stay in Bombay His Excellency and staff will occupy the "Cooperage."

General Carnegy, Commanding the District, visited yesterday afternoon the Spanish man-of-war now in Bombay harbour.

There will be a meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

The *Madras Times* says:—The statement in our issue of the 31st July that the ex-Gaekwar was a "confirmed maniac" is likely to mislead. The fact is that he laboured under a delusion, and was generally a weak-minded, but was not a maniac in the popular sense of the term.

On July 31st, at 10-20 a. m., a decided shock of earthquake was felt in Lahore. The wave passed in a north-westerly direction, and for the moment the trembling of the earth and the low, rumbling noise, must have caused considerable alarm. So far as we have ascertained, no damage has been done. The duration of the shock was only ten seconds.

Very heavy rain fell in Lahore on Tuesday, and several houses in the city collapsed, causing the death of eight natives.

The *Indian Daily News* is firmly persuaded that danger to the English power in India is to be apprehended from a fellow feeling which it insists exists between Indian Mahomedans and their co-religionists in Egypt and Turkey. In its latest issue we read:—"Here, in India, the Government should at once abandon its attitude of optimism, and look at serious matters seriously. Events are near, which will shake the Mahomedan world to its centre, which will awake and strengthen fanaticism, which will stir all Moslem communities, and all Moslem tribes to their hearts. The Government of India should then set its house in order, and prepare for all eventualities. It should restore the disbanded regiments, and form new ones. It should enlist all classes of recruits, except Mahomedans, and should steadily prepare for a great war. Its preparations will not have been in vain, even if the difficulty disappear, for power of this sort is never wasted; when, not exercised, it acts as a warning." There is a fine tone of manly alarm in this which we cannot but admire. It is also prudent and suggestive.

A correspondent, "Blanc-bec," writes to us:—"The statement that the Arabs would have burnt Suez if the Admiral had not taken possession of it, is extremely improbable, as such an act would be Suez-cidal."

The expectation of Lord Ripon and his Council in the matter of the cost of the Indian Expedition, the *Pioneer* believes, was that India would go on paying the regular pay of the troops that might be employed, but that, as for all extra expenses, like those for transport and special stores, the British Government would meet these.

The *Pioneer* attempts to explain Arabi's reported desire to retire to a Monastery:—"The announcement made a few days ago that Arabi Pasha and his colleagues were ready to retire to a monastery, doubtless occasioned a smile of incredulity amongst many of our readers. The smile would have been raised into a broad grin had the word 'convent' been substituted for 'monastery,' yet this is the exact word that should have been used. The place spoken of is what is called in Arabic a *Khan-kah*, in places where religious merchants of the Mahomedan religion temporarily reside. On referring to Lane's Arabic-English Dictionary the term is thus defined:—'A convent inhabited by righteous and good men and Soofees; it was instituted in the fifth century of the Flight, for Soofee recluses to employ themselves therein in the service of God.' Under the Mahomedan Emperors of India these monasteries abounded all over the country, and it was quite a common thing for Viziers, Ministers, Generals, &c., to retire for a time into them, when they were disgraced, or when their services were no longer required, or even as an honorable retirement. The monastery at Delhi was formerly very celebrated, and is still much respected by the Mahomedans of India."

M. Victor de Lesseps' protest against Admiral Seymour's interference with the Canal traffic was a little grandiloquent. M. Victor de Lesseps is the Agent of the Suez Canal Company in Egypt, and on July 11th he telegraphed to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps at Paris:—"The commanders of the British war vessels stationed at Port Said and Suez, acting in conformity with the orders of Admiral Seymour, have warned British vessels not to enter the Canal. I have protested by letters to the commanders against this violation of the neutrality of the Canal, declaring that the company hold the British Government responsible for this violation of the neutrality of the Canal and for all consequences and damages resulting from this abuse of force, this act of violence. The whole staff of the company remain at their post." Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps left Paris at once for Egypt.

In the greater sensations of the bombardment of Alexandria and the subsequent relations between England and Egypt, another trouble which threatened the Egyptians has been lost sight of. A Reuter's telegram from Alexandria, July 7, states:—"The Egyptian Government have received intelligence from the Soudan that three thousand Egyptian soldiers, under the command of Yussuf Pacha Mansour, have attacked the False Prophet, but were defeated with the loss of two thousand men, four guns, and three thousand rifles. The False Prophet, at the head of seven thousand men, is marching upon Sennaar.

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The zeal of some respectable members about the Egyptian question is very great, but it is not always according to knowledge. A malicious story has gone the round of the House, to the effect that one honest north-country member was seen to be deeply engaged for hours in the study of a map of Africa and South America. He was looking for Egypt in every corner of the Western Hemisphere, and was too ashamed to ask any of his brother members to show him where it was.

Mr. E. E. Geflowski has completed a marble bust of Sir Frederick Roberts for the Company of Merchant Taylors, of which body is Sir Frederick a member. The General appears in uniform, wearing the star of the Order of the Bath, the Victoria Cross, and other medals and decorations.

The excursion steamer Ceylon reached Monte Video on July 11. A telegram from that place to a London paper says:—We have arrived here, all well. Gales prevented us from visiting the Falklands.

Ten thousand six hundred and seventy-five emigrants landed in New York during the week before the last mail left England.

There have been seven commissions given this year to men from the ranks, three of which have been in the cavalry and four in the infantry. One of the last cases was that of Quartermaster Sergeant Lawrence Anthony Stransham from the 15th Hussars to the 14th Hussars. Mr. Stransham is the eldest son of General Sir A. B. Stransham, K. C. B., late Inspector-General of Marines.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrives in Bombay to-day to be present at the embarkation of troops from the Prince's Dock.

Sir Herbert Macpherson and staff will embark on board the s. s. Hydaspes which, it is expected, will leave Bombay on the 8th or 9th instant.

General Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir E. B. Hamley have embarked for Egypt.

Colonel Mac Ilroy and Captain Christopher proceed to Egypt by the Zambesi, which will leave with Commissariat establishment and followers on a day to be fixed.

The Clan Macdonald and the Alleghany left the Prince's Dock yesterday, and will sail from Bombay to-day for Kurrachee. The former takes thence to Suez a wing of the 29th Beloochees, and the latter a wing of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry.

The first half of the 7th Bengal N. I. are to be embarked to-day on board the s. s. Merton Hall.

Colonel Moore, C. I. E., left for Egypt on the 3rd inst. Major Cowbett, Royal Artillery, will be attached to the Intelligence Department of the Egyptian expedition.

Lieutenant Rivett-Carnac, 19th Bengal Lancers, accompanies Brigadier-General Wilkinson to Egypt as his gallopper. The Staff of the force for Egypt are now all *en route* to Bombay.

Dr. Owen left Simla on July 31 to join the Expeditionary Force; also Captain Brett, Aide-de-Camp. Dr. Power, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, has been put in to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Simla in the place of Dr. Owen.

A portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, consisting of 1 officer, 56 men, 49 followers, 52 horses, and 30 ponies, is expected to arrive at the Prince's Dock from Deolali by a special train at 8 a. m. on the 8th instant, and will, on arrival, embark on board the s. s. Dryburg Abbey.

A portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers is expected to arrive at the Prince's Dock from Deolali at 8 a. m. on the 7th instant, and another portion at 10 a. m. the same day, and will, on arrival, embark for Suez as follows:—By the Northern, 1 officer, 73 men, 67 followers, 87 horses, and 40 ponies. By the Booldana, 2 officers, 88 men, 59 followers, 82 horses, and 50 ponies.

The 7th Bengal N. I. were to halt at Khundwa, arriving there on the 3rd from Lucknow. The 13th Bengal Lancers from Meerut will reach Deolalee to-day and to-morrow, the 5th and 6th, and halt. The 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from Lucknow, will reach Jubbulpore, to-day and to-morrow, and halt there. The 7-1 Mountain Battery, from the Murree Hills, will halt on the 8th instant at Sohagpore. The 6th Bengal Cavalry from Segololie and Calcutta were to arrive at Allahabad on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, and equip there. All the foregoing Hill pass through Allahabad and wait for Transports. The remainder of the Bengal troops, viz., the 20th Punjab N. I., will proceed from Jullundur via Mooltan to Kurrachee and embark there. The horses of the first three troops of the 13th Bengal Lancers have already suffered a good deal.

The Meerut correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, describing the departure of the 13th Bengal Lancers from that station on July 31st, says:—"The appearance of both men and horses is splendid; they look equal to any work. The sowars are most enthusiastic. There was great cheering on their departure. The 13th Bengal Lancers were inspected by General Bright a few days ago in full marching order, and the soldierly appearance of the regiment elicited the highest praise. The bands of the King's Dragoon Guards and the 30th Punjab Native Infantry were at the station. Meerut society was also well represented on the platform."

The *Indian Daily News* of August 2nd states:—The Marine authorities have taken up at Calcutta the s.s. India, Chilka and Egbert for transport service from Bombay. The India has already sailed, and the other two steamers will follow her in a few days.

Satisfactory news has been received here of the voyage of the slaughter cattle already sent to Egypt, between Bombay and Aden. Of nearly 300 head of cattle only one died. The loss amongst the sheep and goats was 100 in a thousand.

Surgeon-General Gilborne has arrived at Bombay, from Poona, to be present at the embarkation of the troops for Egypt.

THE BISHOP AND THE DIVORCE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If the only result of my letter which appeared in your issue of Tuesday last, had been that the discussion on this subject has been raised from the region of "needless and wanton outrage" which surrounded it in your article of Monday, to the temperate argument which appears in your leader of to-day, I should still congratulate myself in having addressed you; but I hope to show that more than this has followed, and that the result is, in fact, to emphasize the validity of the Bishop's position.

In doing this I will take your leader of to-day as a summary of what has been said in reply to what I advanced, for I cannot undertake to deal with writers who, like "Common Sense" in your issue of Wednesday, lay down the law with a certainty that is assuredly begotten of ignorance.

The first point that I have to deal with is the analogy that I drew between the position of Bishop Meurin and that of Bishop Mylne based on the fact of the former drawing State pay and being therefore a State servant. To this it is replied that he only receives pay to perform certain specified work, and is not therefore a State servant at all. Whilst I cannot accept the soundness of this answer—which does not touch the question of the position of State paid Roman Catholic Chaplains throughout India other than Bishop Meurin which I also raised—for if it is true of Bishop Meurin, it is equally true of every servant of the State, yet I am willing to take it as correct for the purpose of drawing conclusions from it. If your contention that Bishop Meurin has only for the pay he receives to perform what he contracted to do, be right, then the same must be true of Bishop Mylne. Granted that the latter has contracted to administer here the church as by law established, I must again point out that the solemnization of marriages clearly forms no part of the contract. Whatever may be the case in England, it is certain that in India there is no provision in any Act, or in any of the rules applicable to the clergy, or in the documents under which they are appointed chaplains, which imposes upon them the obligation of marrying any one at all. When, therefore, the Bishop undertook to administer the Church in his Diocese as by law established, he had reserved to him full liberty of action as regards marriages, except so far as he may be fettered by any of the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act of 1869. Under that Act clergymen having conscientious scruples to remarry a person divorced for his or her adultery, are bound to allow the use of their churches to others of their brethren who have no such scruples. If the Bishop had endeavoured to induce his clergy to violate this provision of the law, there would be ground for arguing that he was not acting up to his engagement with the State, but this it is not asserted that he has done. Under the same Act, also, no person is to be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing the marriage of any divorced person. You have assumed that a withdrawal of a clergyman's license by the Bishop would be a penalty within the meaning of this section; and if this assumption is correct, there may again be ground for argument that the Bishop will, when the case has actually arisen, be not breaking his contract with the State if he withdrew his license from an offending chaplain; but it is sufficient for me to ask you at present to read against your own conclusion, the letter of "Anglicanus" in your to-day's issue. If he is right, the withdrawal of the Bishop's license would constitute no penalty at all; and I will not therefore pursue further an argument which is founded on either side on no certain premiss.

It is, necessary for me to discuss the remainder of your article, which, however strong, as setting forth a reason for dissolving the connection at present existing in India between Church and State, has no bearing on the present controversy as to the Bishop's position; and I will only add, therefore, that in taking the other side of this question I have endeavoured to deal with it quite apart from the contentions which have been recently raised in England, as to the force and extent of the obligations imposed upon the clergy by the connection between Church and State; contentions which, however strongly supported in England, have little weight with the Church of England and population in India. I deem it well to mention this, because I should be sorry if it were supposed that what I have advanced is all there is to be said in favour of the position taken up by the Bishop.—Yours &c.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have perused the *Gazette's* leader to-day with much interest, and whilst admiring the skill with which the writer directs his weapons against Dr. Mylne, have noticed that he makes two side-thrusts at the Catholic Church, which I hope you will allow me to parry.

First.—"It is a mistake," says the writer, "to think that the Church of Rome has always held marriage to be indissoluble." I beg to differ from him, and call upon him for one single proof in support of his assertion. From the time of Christ and the Apostles the Roman Church has unflinchingly upheld the absolute indissolubility of matrimony. Marriages legally entered into may be dissolved by a Roman ecclesiastical tribunal *before* their consummation, and instances of such procedure average one or two a year; but *never* after their consummation. Marriages, too, which were contracted when both the parties were heathens, may be broken when one of the parties becomes a Christian, and the other refuses to do so, or at least to live peaceably with the convert; this may be done on the strength of the privilege proclaimed by St. Paul. It may also happen, and indeed does sometimes, that marriages are declared *null from the beginning*; but that is just as little to the point as divorce in the Catholic sense of the word, which means only separation *a mensa et thoro*; but in no instance has the Catholic Church ever permitted the severing of the matrimonial tie, nor allowed the divorced parties to marry again. In this matter the Catholic Church has never evinced that deplorable weakness and illogical attitude shown by Dr. Mylne, when, on account of some unfounded doubts entertained by some writers regarding the meaning of a Scriptural text, he professes his willingness to admit to communion the *innocent* divorced party who marries again. Here we have Dr. Mylne rightly siding with those who look upon such second marriage as mere adultery, and promising his support to the ministers who should refuse to solemnize such unions; and at the same time betraying great want of courage by allowing deviation in practice from what he justly holds in theory. It would be hard indeed to find Bishop Meurin, or any Roman Catholic Bishop exhibiting such inconsistency.

Secondly.—The leading article under notice cites an ancient Latin canon, taken from the *Corpus Juris Canonici*, which appears a "morass" only to such as have lost their footing on "the rock" of Peter. The canon dates from Ante-Lutheran, *i. e.*, Catholic times, and the explanation given of it in the article is therefore an attack on the Catholic Church. Never was a hit made more widely off the mark as, with your permission, I shall presently show. In the old pagan Roman law those women who were married with all the legal solemnities were called *uxores*, and such as were married without such formalities were styled *concubinæ* "(*quæ sine dotalium tabularum solemnitate ductæ fuerant*, —Justinianus Novella 18, c. 5.) The Catholic Church adopted that language, as may be seen from several passages in St. Augustine, and from the canon of the First Council of Toledo, c. 17, (A. D. 400), which is quoted in Latin in the article and which in English runs thus:—"He who has no *uxor* (*i. e.*, a wife married with all legal solemnities), but has instead of an *uxor* a *concubina* (*i. e.*, a wife married without the solemnities required by the civil law) is not to be prohibited from communion; provided he is satisfied with the union with only one wife, be she an *uxor* or a *concubina*." The same discipline and the same meaning of the word *concubina* is met with in the capitulum taken from Isidorus, *De distantiâ Novi et veteris Testamenti*, which in the *Corpus Juris* follows the above cited chapter of the Council of Toledo (Dist. *XXXIV. c. in, et V.*) I need hardly add that the term *concubina* has now lost the meaning it had in ancient Roman Law. It is wrong, therefore, to say that the canon in question "provides that a married man who keeps a concubine must be kept from the sacraments, but that an unmarried man leading the same life may communicate." No such thing is affirmed in that canon, nor indeed anywhere else in the Catholic Church. It is a pity that the article should have been disfigured by two such ugly blots as those I have pointed out.—Yours &c.,

Bombay, August 4. SPECTATOR.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The public are indebted to you for the attention you have drawn to Bishop Mylne's recent pastoral. My object is to enter into no controversy on the right or wrong of divorced persons being remarried according to the laws of the Church as propounded by the Bishop. It is enough for me that the statute law punishes it, and that it is universally admitted that the Divorce Act of 1857 has been most beneficial in its operation, and that those who would desire its repeal find no voice in the general community to support their views on this subject.

What strikes me as most reprehensible in the Bishop's pastoral is the dogmatic anchristian tone that pervades the whole of it. How different is this from the teaching of the Bible! Christ calls sinners to repentance. If we acknowledge our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from unrighteousness. A true minister of Christ would be the first to welcome penitent sinners to the Lord's table, and not drive them from it, because he would know that whosoever partakes of the sacred communion unworthily has to answer in his or her conscience before a higher tribunal than that of any earthly bishop. Moreover, it was never intended, nor is it permitted, a bishop in the established Church to usurp such authority.

I have off and on been a member of the congregation of St. Thomas's Cathedral for more than a dozen years, and cannot help observing how different the preaching and attendance now is, to what it was in Archdeacon Leigh Lye's, or Padre Maule's time. In those days leading officials attended, now they are conspicuous by their absence, and either abstain from church altogether, or go elsewhere for the true bread of life that purifies and regenerates our fallen natures. Those who still attend the Cathedral hear much about ecclesiastical authority, and Saint's days, and are sent to sleep by meaningless monotonous sermons, or abstruse discourses on religious theories, that make confusion worse confounded.—Yours &c.

EX-COMMUNICANT.

LONDON COTTON ARBITRATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary I observe has directed the attention of your cotton trading community to my etter to the *Economist* on the subject of the scandalous arbitrations on Bengals carried out by London brokers. My letter being addressed more especially to the correspondents of Calcutta firms, who have had many years' experience of the infliction of a London Arbitration, I contented myself with merely touching on the topic; but as the trade is now on your side, I may inform you and some of your cotton exporters to hear some further experiences of the disastrous effects these arbitrations have had on Calcutta traders.

The export of cotton here has been more or less a plaything to Bombay for the last few hours, but apparent substantial margins have had such a peculiar fascination, that what was originally intended to be a mere experimental speculation has frequently developed into a large business from even the results of the first venture had been realised. The consequence is, that the picture our cotton trade has presented for many years, has been either a constant recurrence of the failure of those engaged in it, or will those who could bear their losses, their entire withdrawal from touching the article after one season's experience of operating in it.

In a changeable community such as exists in all the great Eastern trading ports, a succession of new-comers is always ready to fill up the place of those who have retired from the field, and consequently history repeats itself.

The London cotton broker with his unjust allowance has been notoriously at the bottom of all this disaster, and as far as one can judge, he has found the business so extremely profitable to himself and his friends, that he will not readily abandon his old ways. I, therefore, believe that even the only remedy, to dispense with London intervention altogether, and either stipulate for disputes as to quality to be settled by arbitration in Liverpool, or allow some other mode of settlement be found.

Here several efforts have been made to form an association, the certificate of two members of which should be tendered to the buyer in Europe as settling the point of quality, but the trade has been too insignificant to attract the attention of any of the large firms, and consequently these attempts have only ended in mere preliminary discussions.

With all the machinery already established of your Cotton Association, it might, however, be an easier matter to introduce such a system in Bombay, and as the trade in Bengal is chiefly on account of spinners on the Continent, it is possible that by dealing direct with the spinners, the acceptance by them of such a settlement might be an arrangement of great difficulty. It is not the spinner who derives any benefit from the eccentric awards of the London cotton broker, but a middleman, who frequently is a broker, and the spinner has, therefore, no interest in supporting the London arbitration.

I have no hesitation in asserting that none of your merchants who have submitted to quality being adjusted in London can show anything but a heavy loss as the result of their transactions in the past season. In making this statement I exclude those shipments that have been guaranteed by up-country dealers, as then a profit may have been secured, but in these instances the loss has only been transferred from the exporter to the shoulders of the guarantor.

In the coming season up-country merchants will not give a guarantee, the presumption being that your exporters will not be willing to pay the extravagant premium in price which they offered during the season just closed, and which formed the sole inducement to undertake the risk of guaranteeing in London.

Combination is, no doubt, difficult to arrange in these days of keen competition, but if something is not done to dispense with the services of the London cotton broker, your traders will have, I fear, to wade through the same bitter disappointments and losses that have been the invariable experience of Calcutta shippers of cotton.—Yours &c.

AN UP-COUNTRY COTTON MERCHANT.

Calcutta, 31st July, 1882.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 3.—The barometer is falling again throughout Northern India, but has risen slightly in the Central Provinces and the West and South Peninsula. The barometric depression which was yesterday between Nagpur and Benares, has shifted north and now occupies Oudh and the Eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. The depression is slight and the atmosphere calm. The weather is fine in the Punjab and North-West Provinces; also there is less cloud, and the temperature is rising. Slight rain is falling in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and Sind; and somewhat heavier rain is reported from Guzerat, and locally at Delhi, and Jubbulpore. At Bombay the monsoon is moderate. Rain to-day:—Akyab nearly 5 inches; Delhi, Guna, Abu, Jubbulpore and Cochin one inch and over; Simla, Sutna, Cuttack, Deesa, Mangalore, and Rangoon half to one inch. Previously, Baraich had 3 2-3 inches; Jubbulpore and Calicut over one inch; Mozufferpoor, Jhansi, Raipur, Seoni, Sutna, Silchar, and Hyderabad half an inch and over.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
August.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts
Previously regtd.	55	15	64	91	62	69	64	33
3 Thursday	0	10	.....		.....		.....	
1 Friday	.....		0	00	0	63	0	36
Total	55	25	65	54	63	32	64	69
Corresponding date last year	57	12	59	78	54	30	59	31

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. Esplanade, and Colaba is up to midnight. The return from

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Wednesday, 4th August, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·652	82·5	W	21	0·00
Surat	·702	84·2	W	28	0·00
Bombay	·763	81·7	WSW	14	0·01
Ratnagiri	·788	81·3	WSW. Fresh		0·15
Karwar	·843	79·0	SW Light.		0·32
Mangalore	·897	78·0	SW	2	0·35
Calicut	·904	76·6	calm	1	0·04
Cochin	·940	76·5	NW	1	0·38
Masulipatam	·714	89·8	W		0·00
Madras	·773	89·8	W	11	0·00
Negapatam	·821	87·9	SW	6	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, evening.
Cricket at the Gymkhana, evening.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Avoca (s), from Hong-kong.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Catherston (s), for Havre; Knight of the Bath (s), Hull.

The following programme of Music will be played by the Band of the Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March...Souvenir.....E. Hare.
Overture.....Im Italianischen Style Schubert.
Reminiscences of Auber.....Arrd. by A. F. Godfrey.
Valse.....Toujours et Encore Lamothe.
Quadrille.....Hit and Miss. Herv6.
Galop.....Durch Die Lufte Ziehrer.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The S. S. Avoca entered, and the S. S. Clan Macdonald, Alleghany, Knight of the Bath, and Cotherstone left, the dock yesterday.

Vagrants.—James Banora and Stephen Torrick, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. P. Ryan, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

The Ormiston Memorial.—The name of Mr. Sorahjee Shapoorjee Bengallee should have been included in the list of those present at the meeting in the University Hall, on Wednesday evening.

Reckless Driving.—Banjee Hirjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle on the day previous, at Pydownee, in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 15.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this Institution, Dhobie talao, was 2,244, the average daily attendance being 265.

Arrival of a Spanish Man-of-War.—The Spanish man-of-war Aragon, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 3rd instant, having fired a salute of 21 guns, the return salute of 21 guns was fired from the land saluting battery yesterday.

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Frere-bunder, on view of the body of Tannoo, a girl, aged ten years, who was accidentally drowned in the Frere Basin whilst bathing there. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was returned.

An Old Offender.—Abdool Hyat, *alias* Moor Hyatkhan, was yesterday committed by Mr. W. Webb to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a waistcoat and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 6-13-0, the property of Budroodeen Ahmed Abdool.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Ramchundra Niloba and Abba Gopal, blacksmiths, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry copper vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 27, the property of three different parties. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to four months' similar imprisonment.

Illegal Possession of Property.—Chundalal Ramdas was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a silver *lotah*, valued Rs. 13, which was reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained; and failing to render a satisfactory account of how he became possessed of the same, he was fined Rs. 100, in default of payment to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Charge of Cheating.—Celestino Martinelli, an Italian hawker of figures, reported to the police on Thursday last that he had been cheated by a Mahomedan under the following circumstances:—Complainant states that while hawking his figures for sale at Bell Lane, Fort, on that day, he met a Mahomedan who bargained to purchase two female figures for the sum of Rs. 2-8, and induced complainant to give him Rs. 7-8 telling him that he would return in a few minutes with a ten-rupee currency note from his master. The Mahomedan levanted with the figures and the money, leaving complainant waiting for his return in Bell Lane.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

The Volunteers play a return Match against the Gymkhana to-day. The following are the sides:—

Gymkhana.	Volunteers.
T. H. Moore.	Capt. Tennent.
C. G. Barton.	Lieut. Whitehead.
A. G. Carleton.	Vol. Ryan.
J. S. Ashby.	Vol. Harrington.
E. Birdwood.	Vol. McMeekin.
J. Moore.	Vol. Blackwell.
A. F. Carnegy.	Vol. Chance.
C. Gonne.	Vol. Sharp.
L. Penny.	Vol. Thomas.
Major Stock.	And two others.
S. W. Caulfield.	

INQUEST AT H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.

An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, Dr. Blaney, at H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry, on the body of Sewram Zatin, a prisoner, who died on the night previous in the Jail Hospital. The following evidence was recorded:—

Mr. Alfred George Mackenzie deposed:—I am Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Jail and live in the premises. The deceased was a prisoner in the jail. He was admitted on the 4th of last month under sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two months by Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Presidency Magistrate. His age was thirty years. He was in good health on admission, and was placed on hard labour. He went to hospital on the 26th of last month, and remained there until his death, which occurred last midnight. The rings now on the legs of the deceased are placed on the legs of old offenders, and are not taken off in hospital unless recommended by the medical officer. The two letters weigh 18 ounces.

Birjoo Budur deposed:—I am a prisoner in the jail, and have been here for two months and twenty days. I have been a ward attendant for the last two months. The deceased was a patient in the hospital. He came there eight days ago, suffering from fever, looseness of the bowels, and was very weak. I gave him his medicine and nourishment. He made no complaint. He was visited daily by the medical officer.

Ellapa Kondoo deposed:—I am a first-class Hospital Assistant, attached to H. M.'s Common Jail. Deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 26th July last, when he complained of diarrhœa. The treatment consisted of bismuth, laudanum, and ammonia. He remained in the hospital until his death, which took place at midnight last night.

At this stage, the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to this day (Saturday).

THE POONA ROSE SHOW.

The Poona Rose Show, under the auspices of the West of India Horticultural Society, was opened in the old hospital buildings, Ghoorpouri, yesterday (Thursday). The exhibits were very tastefully arranged, and were of a fair order of merit. The attendance yesterday was not large. We were inde

when these works are expected to be completed.—Yours faithfully, NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

Mr. Nowrojee in support of his motion said that the estimates and expenditure in connection with the Byculla police quarters had to a certain extent induced him to call for plans and estimates in connection with this large work, so that there might be no supplementary estimates or excesses.

The Chairman.—Have you any reason to apprehend that the expenses would be doubled or increased?

Mr. Nowrojee.—Not doubled, but there is some apprehension that the sanctioned amount might be exceeded.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Nowrojee was unintentionally doing great injustice to him, the engineers and the Town Council. The plans of the work had received the acceptance of Colonel Hancock. There might have been mistakes in regard to other works, but as to the present case, all the plans and estimates had been fully considered by the Council, and the Government had also called for them before sanctioning the expenditure. Mr. Nowrojee's inference was that the Council had no opportunity of seeing the plans, but the Commissioner said that everything in connection with the Queen's-road sewer had been laid before the Town Council.

Dr. Pinkerton remarked that estimates were based upon human probabilities, and their Commissioner or engineers were not expected to be infallible in their calculations.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that what he wanted to say was that Mr. Nowrojee had forgotten that detailed plans had been forwarded to the Town Council. It would not be paying a compliment to the memory of the Council if the plans were again brought forward. The works had been advertised twice but the Commissioner had received no satisfactory tender; and Mr. Nowrojee would, at least, appreciate the economical motives which had induced him not to accept the tenders.

The matter then dropped.

The Secretary read a letter, dated 28th July last, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding his administration report for the year 1881.

It was resolved that the report be considered after a fortnight.

After disposing of some other work, the Council adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—AUG 4.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE KING DIVORCE CASE.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey for the petitioner, Mrs. H. A. King, moved to make the decree of the 26th July, 1881, absolute, also to have the affidavits of Mr. Turner, intervenor and the respondent, Capt. King, taken off the file. The acting Advocate General, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, watched the proceedings on behalf of the respondent.

Mr. Inverarity said he moved on the affidavit of Mr. Crawley Boevy sworn on the 24th April. Counsel then read the affidavit, in which Mr. Boevy stated that he had carefully searched the records, and found that no appearance had been entered or affidavit filed to show cause against the decree being made absolute except by Mr. A. F. Turner, intervenor in the suit. The court had decided that Mr. Turner could not intervene, and he therefore submitted that the two affidavits were not properly on the file, and that no cause had been shown by any person, within the meaning of section 16, why the decree nisi should not be made absolute.

His Lordship.—On the 4th May I ordered that the lady should appear in person this day, but she does not appear. Did you file an affidavit?

Mr. Inverarity.—No.

His Lordship.—The order that I made did not prevent her filing an affidavit.

Mr. Inverarity—Your Lordship said in your judgment that it was of no use trying the case on affidavits.

His Lordship—Where is the lady? Is she in India.

Mr. Inverarity—No; she is in England.

His Lordship—Well, she was ordered to appear on the 4th August personally, and she does not appear. Can you give any excuse for her non-appearance?

Mr. Inverarity.—The Court had no power to make that order, and she is without money.

His Lordship.—Has an application been made to increase her alimony?

Mr. Inverarity.—Immediately the order was made we applied to the respondent to furnish funds, but he declined to do so.

His Lordship.—No application was made to a judge.

Mr. Inverarity.—It would have been useless to have done that, because the respondent had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court.

His Lordship.—You contend the Court has not then asked [illegible] file and the Court refused to do so.

His Lordship.—On the 4th May the Court made an order that the petitioner should appear personally to-day to be examined as to the allegations made against her. The petitioner does not appear in obedience to that order and no excuse is offered on her part for disobeying the order of the Court further than that she believes or is advised that the Court had no power to make that order. That apparently gives to the Court the power of directing the personal attendance of either party in a matrimonial suit for the purpose of being cross-examined by the other side. A section of the Indian evidence Act 1872 says that the Judge may in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts ask any question he pleases in any form at any time of any witness and may order the production of any document or thing, subject to the provisions mentioned in the section. I asked the learned counsel just now if any affidavit had been put in by the petitioner. His answer was that no affidavit has been put in, as such an affidavit would be of no use. As I said it was of no use trying the case on affidavits. But nothing that I said when the case was before me actually prevented this lady if so disposed from making an affidavit. She may, however, have been misled, and I think she ought to have an opportunity, if so advised, of filing her affidavit in answer to those very serious charges made against her which, if proved, would, on the authorities I have stated, disentitle her to have her decree made absolute. I may be wrong in that supposition, but that is my impression. The learned counsel asks that the affidavits may be moved from the file and the records of the Court, but in my opinion I should not be exercising a wise discretion if I made an order that these affidavits should be taken off the file, consequently so much of the present application as relates to the taking off the file and removing from the records of the Court of these affidavits must be refused. This lady has thought proper not to obey the order of the Court of the 4th May last, and no excuse had been offered beyond its being said that the Court had no power to order her attendance. I think, and shall think until the Court to which I am bound to submit my opinion decides otherwise, that I have that power. Under these circumstances the case appears to me to be precisely where it was before. It is, however, possible that the petitioner may have wished to put in an affidavit, and as there is nothing to prevent her, and as this order of the 4th May last may not be so strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act as it might have been, I intend to give the petitioner one more opportunity to obey the order of the Court, and the order I shall make on the present occasion will give her time sufficient to enable her to do so if she is so disposed. The order I shall make therefore in regard to this motion will be this—so much of this motion as relates to the application that the affidavits be taken off the file be refused; that the petitioner be at liberty on or before the 13th November, 1882, to file an affidavit or affidavits in answer to the affidavits of Mr. Turner and Captain King; that the petitioner personally appear before the Court on the 16th November 1882, and that this motion be adjourned to that date; the petitioner being at liberty to make any application she may be advised, for an increase of alimony to enable her to come to Bombay. Such application to be made to a judge in chambers or to myself; costs of the motion to be reserved. I hope then we shall be able to finally dispose of this matter.

RAPID AND CONTINUED PROGRESS.

—OF—

RING-SPINNING.

1.—RABBETH'S PATENT SPINDLE purchased by us in January 1875.

2.—FIRST American Ring Frame sent to us by the Inventor, Mr. Rabbeth, in January 1878.

3.—FIRST Frame on this principle turned out by us in August 1878.

4.—Howard and Bullough's Patented Improvements dated July 22nd, 1878; July 29th, 1878; May 8th, 1880; May 13th, 1881.

5.—Production before extension of works—3,000 spindles per week.

Production after extension of works (completed in October, 1880)—5,600 spindles per week.

6.—Total up to date, 907,830.

(A List of Firms amongst whom these Spindles are distributed will be supplied on application.)

The great success of our RABBETH RING THROSTLE having rendered it necessary to meet a much larger demand than we could have reasonably anticipated, we have completed an extension of our works—which nearly doubles our present large out-turn.

Parties desiring to order with us may therefore depend on having their orders executed with the same care as heretofore, and within reasonable time

We shall be glad to give, on application, references to Spinners Spinning successfully counts from 6's to 50's on these spindles.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH,
MAKERS OF
RING SPINNING & MANUFACTURING MACHINERY,
GLOBE WORKS,
ACCRINGTON,
ENGLAND.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, a lot of band instruments consisting of circular bass clarionets, flutes, piccolo, trumpets, saxhorn, drum-piece, &c., &c., the property of Mess 11th Regiment, N. I.

The above is now on view.

Also the property of Government—

A splendidly got up book containing a number of photos of architecture in Bejapur, with an historical and descriptive memoire and architectural notes.

2 pieces of gold kinkob.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, goes well in single harness.

1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, goes well in single harness, quiet and young.

1 Handsome strong bay Arab horse, 11-2, quiet to ride, a very good saddle horse.

1 Handsome strong bamboo cart.

1 Handsome strong pony.

1 General cow giving 12 seers of milk.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of D. Macfaden, Esq., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, handsome mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, pistols, daggers, large handsome shields, 4 by 1 light Tucker's hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1882.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.

First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.

CASH WITH ORDER.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.

SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guirand, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 37 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Branneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	
	,, 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy	,, 34 0	
Chas. Lorvoire finest Cognac ***stars (very old)	,, 34 0	

BEER.

	Per 1 doz. pints.
ST. PAULI BEER	Rs. 5 8
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE	,, 5 0
IND COOPE & Co.'s BITTER BEER	,, 5 0
MUNICH EXPORT BEER	,, 6 8

SUNDRIES.

	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	,, 25 0
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	,, 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles	,, 14 9
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	,, 5 0 to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Gauge System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
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will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each: Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

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(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
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GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

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The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

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Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

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LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

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Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ...	... ,, 2 11 ,,	Ditto Ball	... ,, 9 0 ,,
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Sateens all Shades	... ,, 0 8 ,,	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
	... ,, 0 5 ,,	Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8 dozen.
	... ,, 0 6 ,,	Gloves Kid white and colored...	,, 1 4 per pair.
		,, ,, Black and colored	,, 1 8 ,,
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		,, ,, ,, 3 Buttons...	,, 1 12 ,,
		Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	,, 0 8 ,,
		Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
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		Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	,, 5 8 each.
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		Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ...	,, 30
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German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

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"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

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"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

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Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

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Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore, a marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
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JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Foxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Crestonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Katywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely:—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes bond fide steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of that year the whole will be liable to pay on one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes bond fide steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads to connect their heights to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first fifteen grantees who bond fide commence planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the bond fide character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for existing mines upon payment of just compensation for loss of, or injury done to, the

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE at Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

PERRY DAV

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE KHOND RISING.

THE following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Government of India will be read with much interest:—

In continuation of correspondence ending with my letter No. 42 F., dated 24th July, regarding affairs in Kalahandi, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward copy of a letter (No. 49, dated 16th July) from Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Additional Comissatoner in the Chattisgarh-Division, and of a letter (No. 100, dated 13th July) from Mr. Berry, C. S., Superintendent of Affairs in Kalahandi.

In a letter No. 2293, dated 1st July, the Commissioner of Chattisgarh informed the Chief Commissioner that he had received a demi-official note from Mr. Berry informing him that he had tried and condemned to death certain Khonds "who were directly engaged in the murder of Kultas in the villages of Nandole, Amatola and Budel," and that he had executed the capital sentences in these cases without waiting for their confirmation by the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner did not see his way to report the matter officially to the Government of India on the meagre information supplied by the Commissioner. He therefore called on Colonel Ward to submit the proceedings in these cases with a full report on all the circumstances which had led to Mr. Berry's adopting this course. Meanwhile the Commissioner had issued orders, and directed that sentences of death must not be executed unless confirmed by himself or by Colonel Ward acting under the instructions conveyed in your telegram of the 3rd July.

The Chief Commissioner, however, reported to you demi-officially in his letter dated 9th July, what had happened and explained that he would suspend judgment on the matter, and delay final report until he should receive from Colonel Ward the proceedings and report called for. The letter herewith forwarded contains that report. The proceedings in the case of the twenty-five Khonds executed by Mr. Berry have also just been received and carefully perused by the Chief Commissioner.

It is to be borne in mind that Mr. Berry as Superintendent of Affairs in Kalahandi, is empowered to try and pass sentences on persons charged with a capital offence. He exercised no exceptional powers in trying and sentencing the prisoners in these cases, but only in carrying out the sentences without the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner which is necessary in ordinary circumstances. The main question for decision is, whether the circumstances in which Mr. Berry found himself placed were such as to justify him in anticipating that confirmation.

Before specially taking up this question I am to say that the careful perusal of the records in all these cases has fully convinced the Chief Commissioner that justice has been done in every case of them. The records are necessarily brief; but they are clear and conclusive. The conviction are chiefly based on the statements of the accused persons themselves, which have been fully recorded and duly weighed in accordance with the principles contained in Sections 193 and 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They are circumstantial and convincing, and are generally corroborated by the evidence of witnesses or by the statements of other accused persons. The records contain a formal effect, viz., that evidence of the *corpus delicti* is not formally recorded in every case. But it must be borne in mind that the *corpus delicti* in these cases was a matter of public notoriety, and within Mr. Berry's personal knowledge. There was no doubt of the massacre of many Kultas; and Mr. Berry may well be pardoned for not devoting his valuable time to recording the proof of that fact in each case. The Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the accused were in none of these cases prejudiced by this formal defect. They were convicted on a clear proof of participation in this massacre; and the Chief Commissioner would have been prepared to confirm the sentence passed by Mr. Berry in every case. I am directed to append to this letter a brief abstract of the proceedings in these cases. It is unnecessary to dwell on this matter further. It is very satifactory to the Commissioner to be able to report his conviction of the men executed by Mr. Berry have been justly, and that the only question for consideration is whether that officer was justified in taking that in the circumstances prompt action was absolutely necessary.

The letters submitted herewith contain a clear and vigorous statement of the grounds on which Mr. Berry deemed it so essential to act promptly. These grounds may be briefly stated thus: (1) it was necessary that prompt and severe punishment should fall on the murderers convicted at this time, as a warning to the disaffected all around, and to the Khonds generally, of the consequences of participation in such acts of violence; and (2) it would have been in a high degree dangerous for Mr. Berry to attempt to keep these condemned men as prisoners either in the Bhowani Patna Jail or in his own camp.

The Chief Commissioner considers that Mr. Berry rightly estimated the necessity for prompt, and were warning on the outbreak of cold-blooded massacre. It appears clear that his action struck terror into the Khonds who had already risen, prevented many from joining them, and saved the lives of many Kulta prisons. This is strongly urged in the letters herewith submitted. I am also to make the following extract from demi-official letter from Colonel Ward, which Mr. Morris has already laid in full before His Excellency the Viceroy:—"There were numbers of Kultas detained for sacrifice who would doubtless have been murdered had not Berry so promptly hanged some of the murderers. Their execution was known all over the country in a day; for the Khonds have a perfect system for conveying news. And besides Berry marched through the centre of the disaffected tract, hanging the leaders where each committed the murders. Every movement of his was watched from the hills; and Kultas who have escaped have said that as soon as the Khonds understood that they were certain to be promptly punished, they allowed the Kulta prisoners to escape. The Khonds, however, have told the Kultas that they mean to clear them off the face of the earth, when the Sahibs leave." The Chief Commissioner considers it unnecessary to add to the statements of Colonel Ward and Mr. Berry of this subject, which are now before Government.

As to the second ground for Mr. Berry's prompt action, it must be borne in mind that officer was isolated with an insignificant force in the midst of a disaffected country, surrounded by large bands of armed insurgents savagely bent on a murder, with his communications broken off or incomplete, and with no hope of efficient reinforcements for weeks. It was impossible for him to detach from his small force bodies of men sufficient to guard these prisoners condemned to death. To do so would have been to court one or other of two disasters: either the escape or rescue of the prisoners, who would have gone forth, with lives forfeit to the law, to be reckless promoters of violence and bloodshed; or a check to his own weakened force, which would have resulted in a loss of prestige that might have set the whole country in a blaze. The position was certainly critical; and the Chief Commissioner cannot condemn the course pursued by Mr. Berry.

There is one point, however, to which the Chief Commissioner desires to draw attention as apparently at least limiting the operation of the above noticed view of the circumstances to only a certain number of the executions carried out by Mr. Berry. These executions took place between the 24th June and the 5th July. On the latter date, after carrying out the last of these, Mr. Berry received the orders forbidding this procedure. These orders would have been received earlier, but that communications between his camp and Sirpur had been interrupted by the armed bands of Khonds who had been moving about the country. The executions then took place up to the 5th July. But on the 1st July, Mr. Berry wrote from Patharia, "all chance of armed resistance apparently quite passed away." This intelligence was telegraphed by the Commissioner, Chattisgarh, to the Chief Commissioner, and repeated to you in the Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 7th July. At first sight it appeared to the Chief Commissioner, that the necessity for prompt executions had passed away by the time such a statement could be made. But I am to point out three considerations which militate against this view, viz., (1) Mr. Berry in a letter dated 4th June distinctly attributes his hopeful view to his own firm attitude. He writes: "This prompt retribution has no doubt had a deterrent effect; and the chance of armed resistance on the part of the Khonds seems to have disappeared." The Khonds were dispersed; but they were hovering about; and there was no strong hope that their peaceful attitude would be permanent. The Chief Commissioner intimated this doubt to you in the telegram above quoted. (2) The statements made in the letters now submitted by Colonel Ward and Mr. Berry, who have acquaintance with all the circumstances, are evidently meant to apply to the whole period up to the 5th July. (3) The Chief Commissioner has just received a letter from Colonel Ward, dated 20th July, with which he forwards the records of thirteen cases in which Mr. Berry has just passed sentence of death. Colonel Ward asks for confirmation of that sentence in seven cases; and of the other six he writes, "in regard to the six first named prisoners, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of confirming the sentence of death under the authority of the Chief Commissioner's telegram of the 7th July, for in my opinion it is most unsafe to keep leaders of the late rising under sentence of death in jails and we have no safer place in which to detain them, and no men to spare to escort them elsewhere to Sirpur or Sambalpur for safe custody. There are now over 400 prisoners in the Jail at Bhowani Patna. There are many men among these who would gladly assist notable leaders like the six men under reference, to escape, even at the risk of their own lives; and the jail itself is such a miserable building that there is really no reason why a few determined men should not easily effect an escape." These remarks have an important bearing on the subject now under discussion. The Khond without his leader is a miserable creature, and the prompt punishment of some of the leaders by Mr. Berry appears to have broken the strength of the insurrection. He judged, on the other hand, that to carry these men about with his small force or to lodge them in an insecure jail guarded by a fragment of that force, would have been to give new purpose and energy to the disaffected. Colonel Ward's present action under memorials that view. I am to remind you of the state of affairs in Kalahandi and of the disposition of the force at Colonel Ward's command, as shown in my letter No. 42 F., dated 24th July, so that you may see the justification of Colonel Ward's action as being quite within the terms of the instructions contained in your telegram of the 3rd July, and I am to add that when Mr. Berry took the action under discussion he had not the troops which are now at Colonel Ward's disposal.

With these remarks, I am to submit this report for the consideratian and orders of the Government of India.

In reference to the general question of dealing with the participators in this rising, who may be captured and brought to trial, the Chief Commissioner has issued orders to Colonel Ward that all ringleaders in the massacre of the Kultas, and all persons proved to have actually committed a murder, may be sentenced to death, and their cases sent up to him for confirmation of this sentence. He will thus be able to decide in each such case whether the sentence should be carried out or not. As to persons who merely participated in the acts which culminated in the murder, without being ringleaders or actual murderers, he has directed Colonel Ward that a capital sentence should not be passed. Of course, such persons may be technically guilty of murder: but under all the circumstances of the case, and in view of the ignorance and uncivilized character of the Khond, it seems better to deal more leniently with those who acted under the influence of their natural leaders.

The Chief Commissioner does not see his way at present to extend this mercy to ringleaders or to those who actually committed murder. In most of the cases that have come under his cognizance, he has found that though many Khonds were present at every scene of murder, the fatal blow was inflicted by one man, who, either by his official position or his more intense enmity against the Kultas was the best instrument for the crime. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that such men should not be allowed again to go about among the people any more than the actual ringleaders in the massacre. Therefore he has instructed Colonel Ward that he may sentence such men to death; and he reserves to himself in the exercise of his own discretion either to confirm that sentence or to commute it to one of confinement for life or for some long period. I am to express a hope that these orders will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

ASIAN SPORTING NOTES.

WE are glad to see that the idea, which we noticed in a former number, of a testimonial to Major Roberts, has borne fruit, and that the Calcutta Turf Club has taken the matter up, and authorised their Honorary Secretary to receive subscriptions. As no one has done more for the good of racing in India of late years than Major Roberts, we hope the testimonial will be one well worth his acceptance.

The first entries for the Bombay Races promise well, especially as the names of several well-known horses do not appear, being, no doubt, reserved for later dates. The races this season will be run for the first time over the new course, a vast improvement over the old one for both horses and spectators.

The entries for the Lucknow Monsoon Meeting on the 15th and 17th of this month promise good sport; and, though some of the soldiers will be off to Egypt, there will be enough left to keep up the proverbial hospitality of Lucknow to all sporting visitors.

As a preliminary to the grand meeting, there is to be a Hyderabad Gymkhana Week, with two days' racing, on August 22nd and 24th.

We would direct attention to the big break at billiards made by a Mr. Short (? Shorter) as mention ed in our London Correspondent's letter. It far exceeds any break ever hitherto talked about, and Cook's last 1,330 in his match with Mr. Game is nothing to it. By the bye, Cook seems to have got the better of John Roberts in their big match at New-market, winning by more than the 750 points given him. Cook was favourite in the betting from the time the match was made, to the end.

A correspondent writes:—"Last week Mr. John's Lantern Fly, being taken across country at three-quarter speed, mistaking the nature of a fence made a masterly effort and cleared three rails. The fence was merely a bank about three feet six inches high, with tall grass growing in it, and with another end or hedge of grass fourteen feet further in, which he cleared by thirteen feet. For the sake of the sceptical I may add the measurement was taken fairly along the ground from fore feet to hind feet in presence of four persons. The horse is a brown waler, standing about 15-3, and carried 9st. 10lbs.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The ratepayers of Calcutta are actively preparing for the forthcoming municipal elections. Ward meetings are being held at which the qualifications of probable candidates are canvassed, and it is evident that a very much larger number of persons are taking an energetic interest in the elections than was the case in 1879. It is noticeable that these meetings are largely attended by school-boys. This is likely enough, and appears to us to be altogether a hopeful fact. The school-boys are the men of the next generation, and though many doubtless attend these meetings "for the fun of the thing," they will acquire an intelligent comprehension of the duties of free citizenship which may tend to make them in the future more public-spirited than their fathers. It is a mistake to despise school-boys.

MADRAS.

APPROACHING CONSECRATION OF DR. COLGAN.—The Bishops of Pondicherry, Madura, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Bangalore, and Hyderabad, and several priests from various provinces, are to assemble here on the 24th instant, to assist at the consecration of Dr. J. Colgan, the Bishop elect of Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MAJOR B. NANGLE.—The remains of this officer, late Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Ceded Districts, were interred this (Wednesday) morning in Saint Mary's Burial Ground, with the usual military honors. Two hundred rank and file with the colours and band of the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, paraded at Government House Bridge, and escorted the funeral *cortege* to the burial ground, where they fired three volleys. A number of military officers were present.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 22nd to the 28th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 6 Native Christians, 229 Hindoos, and 17 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 257 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 273. The deaths are thus classified:—4 from small-pox, 62 from fever, 29 from desentery, 22 from diarrhœa, and 150 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 33·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·5 per 1,000 per annum.

A BENGAL DIVORCE CASE.

At the Divorce Court on July 13, the case Rowland *vs.* Rowland and M'Kenna was heard. In this case the Rev. William John Rowland sought the dissolution of his marriage with Auriel Ellen Rowland on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent Cornelius John M'Kenna. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford for the co-respondent. The petitioner is a chaplain on the Bengal establishment. In 1870 he was married in the county of Cornwall to the respondent, whose maiden name was Domville. There are four children of the marriage. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Rowland went out to India; and in 1878 they there made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was on the medical establishment. Mr. Rowland having observed what he regarded as too close an intimacy between his wife and M'Kenna, remonstrated with her, and she assured him that her relations with the co-respondent were merely friendly. In 1879, while she was on a visit to England, she made a confession to her husband regarding her relations with M'Kenna: but on her promise of future good behaviour Mr. Rowland forgave her, and the husband and wife subsequently lived together in India for 18 months. In 1881 she again came to England, and in the autumn of that year she eloped with the co-respondent. The respondent and the co-respondent, in their answer to the petition, denied the adultery; but it was not contested at the trial, and, the petitioner having asked for damages, the co-respondent before the hearing, paid £400 into Court to meet that demand.

Mr. Inderwick, for the petitioner, said that his client had no desire to make money of his wife's shame, but he asked damages, and would accept the £400 to meet costs of following the respondent and the co-respondent to various parts of the Continent, and having them served there with legal papers. Costs in this case would not cover that expenditure.

The jury found that the respondent and the co-respondent had been guilty of adultery, and assessed the damages at £400.

The President pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

OUR BLUE-JACKETS.

THE bombardment of Alexandria is the first naval battle this country has been engaged in since the adoption of heavily-armoured ships and guns whose power is calculated in tons; and it may easily be believed, therefore, that the English public find in it an interest that has no reference to the political issues involved. Ever since iron plates and large cannon mounted in turrets took the place of the oak-built ship and the broadside battery, we have been making experiments in our naval armaments, devising metal fabrics of immense strength, and of the most uncouth lines and proportions, and enlarging our ordnance to a size that enables the gunner to hurl his large projectile a distance that can only be readily expressed in miles. No opportunity, however, had hitherto arisen for testing the result of the scientific labours of the shipwright and the cannon-founder upon the defences of an enemy. There had been many arguments for and against the various experiments, which most people felt that nothing but a war could settle. Undoubtedly the vulnerable qualities of steel plating and the penetrating powers of different descriptions of cannon were to be ascertained by peaceful means; but it was also understood that war involved many conditions wich not the most artfully-devised experiments could anticipate. The bombardment of Alexandria is not a high test, but so far as it goes it is a valuable one. It illustrates the effects of the fire of twelve and eighteen ton guns, worked with tolerable precision, upon sheathing of various thicknesses, and particularly it makes very clearly evident the weakness of exposed woodwork, by the splintering of which some of our men were wounded. What other lessons it offers remain, to be learned and, in the interests of naval science, it is much to be hoped that no official reserve will qualify the value of the moral which the bombardment is sure to submit to naval architects and makers of marine ordnance. But in another and higher respect the teaching of this great duel is thoroughly satisfactory. Whatever has yet to be told of the ships and the guns, the reports of the behaviour of the crews of the various vessels engaged must gratify the nation with the knowledge that they fought with the courage and discipline which have always characterised the British seaman. The subject is a peculiarly interesting one, for the contemporary naval sailor has provoked as many discussions as the construction of his ships and guns. It was certain that the conditions of his vocation had been completely transformed. A new marine science had been introduced that rendered the seamanship of other days useless. Certain expressions might be retained, as, for instance, the terms used in fleet manœuvres. A column in a line of battle ship, or line-ahead, or sub-division were to remain, perhaps, as expressive of the things they had always signified. But much of the old preparations for action were obsolete. There were no bulkheads to unship, spare breechings and tackling to be got up, guns to be rigged, shot plugs to be got ready, yards and gaffs to sling, ties and halliards to rack, and topsail sheets to stopper. Weather and lee gauges ceased to be of moment. The consul-general of Alexandria, and others of men who had been taught to prepare for action by sending topgallantmasts and yards on deck, unbending or wetting the sails, housing the topmasts, receiving spare wheel ropes and so forth were, in war-time, to find themselves fighting from their masts, secreted in thick armour turrets, and discharging two or three immense cannon instead of wrestling, half-naked, with carronades at the open ports, and trying to grasp a victorious rapture in the first cry of "Boarders away!" Under such circumstances, then, how would the blue-jackets behave? Would the enormously thick plates behind which they lay hidden encourage a timidity which, whether felt or not, was assuredly never shown in the old days when crews fought in crowds on the exposed deck, and offered themselves as marks for the small-arms men in the enemy's stops? If any such doubts as these ever existed, they have been completely set at rest by the men engaged in the bombardment of Alexandria. Meagre as the professional accounts from the seat of war are, and must necessarily be for the present, they contain quite enough stories of the conduct of the seamen to enable the public to form a clear conception of their general excellent behaviour. The old spirit that makes every British battle memorable was forcibly shown in the impatience of the men for hostilities to begin. Not only in the story of Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Aboukir, and the great sea-fights of former times, but in the narratives of single-actions, one reads of the eagerness of the gunners of the ships to come at the foe, the haste with which they stripped themselves for the combat, and the boisterous cheers with which they saluted the first cannon shot. So at Alexandria, when the men learned that the long delay was finally over and that gunpowder was to be burnt at last in earnest, their spirits rose; the proverbial "taut hand" of a man-of-war could hardly restrain manifestations of his lively emotions. The shore-going missionary he appears to have felt was lest the enemy would decline the battle. It certainly speaks well for the qualities one looks for in the English seaman that when, as the vessels drew into their stations, the Arabs were seen stationing their guns and preparing for the combat, a general brightening of faces was observed among the sailors as though a long-deferred treat was now to be enjoyed. It will not do to assume that they anticipated a contemptible enemy in the Arab. The shore was lined with his forts, every one of which mounted batteries of a calibre the blue-jackets would well understand the meaning of. And, moreover, to be shelled or fired at in the open, whose capacities in that line had yet to be tested, was quite a new experience to every man aboard those vessels. But it is certain that the ardour of the men increased with their respect for the skilful and fanatical bravery of the foe. The inflexible was close in shore, and opposed to some formidable batteries, whose fire was extraordinarily severe; and the projectiles from the forts are said to have flown thick over her. The loss of life among the ship's company was small, the number of wounded comparatively trifling; but the scars borne by some of the ships forcibly indicated the severity of the fire directed at them, and there can be no doubt that had they been weaker vessels, rigged after the old fashion, each of them would have offered as lively a picture of the results of the fight as ever may be found in representations of the ships of past times after an engagement. The Superb, for instance, had one of her lower yards torn away, and her funnel pierced; the Alexandra sustained injuries in the hull; the Sultan was also hulled several times, whilst her main-mast and funnel were shot through. It is impossible to conjecture the frequency with which the ships were struck; the balls fell from their impenetrable sides like peas thrown at a stone wall; but what must be insisted on is that the fire from the forts was severe enough to give full play to the qualities of the English sailor, and to justify the general satisfaction with which his conduct in the engagement will have filled us. To be tested, was quite a new experience to every man aboard those vessels. But it is certain that the ardour of the men increased with their respect for the skilful and fanatical bravery of the foe. The

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The same, more ornamental... ... ... Rs. 70, 80, 90 to	110	0	0
The same, striking quarters on two bells	135	0	0
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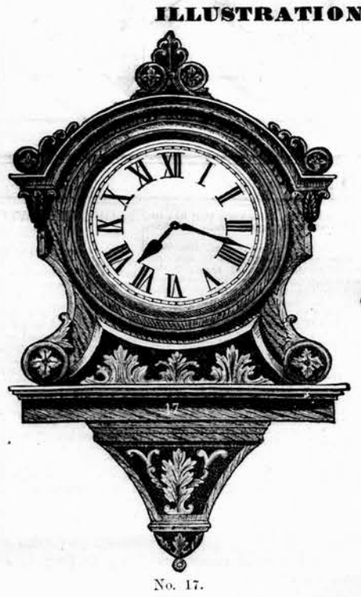
The same, with pendulum	25	0	0
GERMAN CIRCULAR NICKEL CLOCKS, 10 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong	26	0	0
The same, 11 inch dial	30	0	0
DRUM TIMEPIECES, not striking, 3½ inch dial, cylinder escapment, winding weekly, well finished as illustration No. 11	20	0	0
The same, with alarum	25	0	0
The same, do. 5 inch dial	30	0	0
The same, without alarum do.	25	0	0
THE BABY TIMEPIECE, Nickel plated, 3 inch dial, winding daily, goes in any position; tested	6	0	0
The same, 5 inch dial...	9	0	0
The same, with alarum bell on top	11	0	0

Every clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.



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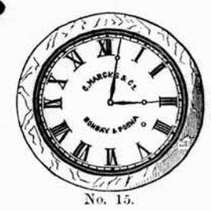

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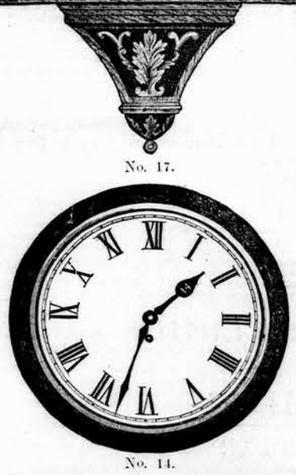

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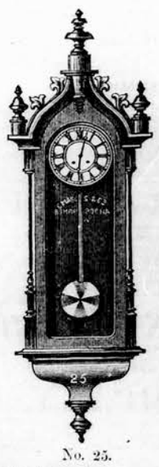

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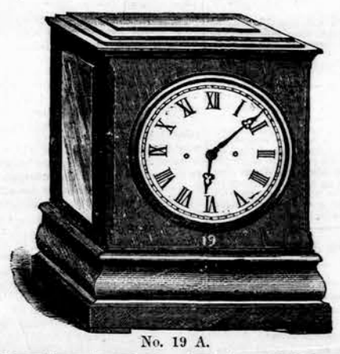

No. 19 A.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY'S

ENGLISH CLOCKS AND DIALS.

C. MARCKS & Co. invite special attention to the undermentioned Clocks that are of the most durable make and best finish. The cases are either of solid oak or solid mahogany.

Illustration No. 14.

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY CIRCULAR WALL CLOCK WITH PENDULUM.

12 inch dial, plate glass front, bold figures, not striking	70	0	0
The same, striking hours on bell	135	0	0
As above, with finest London made lever escapement, not striking	130	0	0
The same going in any position, but striking loud on bell	240	0	0
14 inch dial, plate glass front and very bold figures, not striking	80	0	0
24 inch dial, plate glass front, not striking ...	220	0	0
Do. ditto winding at the back ditto ...	240	0	0
As foregoing, striking	340	0	0

Illustration No. 19A.

ENGLISH MAHOGANY EIGHT-DAY BRACKET CLOCK.

Plate glass top and sides, striking hours on bell, Rs. 140 and	165	0	0
Same as foregoing, striking quarters on 2 bells and hours on a deep-toned gong, Rs. 330 and ...	375	0	0

Illustration No. 18.

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY HALL CLOCK.

A highly finished and complete piece of mechanism chiming quarters on an octave of well-toned bells, and hours on Cathedral gong 10 inch silvered dial with black numerals in polished Oak case	450	0	0
Same as foregoing, one quarter size larger, Rs. 550 and	600	0	0

Illustration No. 17.

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY WALL OR BRACKET PENDULUM CLOCK.

In either Oak or Mahogany, respectively, silent. ... ... Rs. 60, 75, 80, 85, 0 0
As foregoing, striking hours only on bell Rs. 139 and 225.

We guarantee the quality of these Clocks to be unquestionably the best, and any clock not approved of may be exchanged.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. } **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** { 1, East Street, Poona.

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22, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

...to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; H... ...nder-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; the Resident at Hyd...

...AND ...DAY CAKES

...IES, &c. &c.
...D RETAIL.
...on, Cheddar and Gruyere Cheese, &c. &c.

...ED BREAD.

...ery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual ...EAD *was declared to be of good quality and free from adul*...es being added.

...AD.

...l Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-formers of the Wheat.

This Bread contains ... No molasses are added.

...BISCUITS,

In Tins of about ... ...n 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with... ...esh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SU...

In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett; ... containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND ... BISCUITS.

Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept in stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision, and *warranted* free from adulteration. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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23, Rampart Row, next Door to *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

REMOVING TO APOLLO STREET, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by ... Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Gr... out the World.

FOR INDIA & T...

BENS...

SPECIALL...

GOLD E...

KEYL...

HALF-CHR... R

(My best Lo...

Rs. 350

Will stand any amount of Hunting and rough wear and yet keep perfect time.

In all styles and sizes. Hunting, ½ Hunting, or Crystal Glass Cases (movement jewelled throughout).

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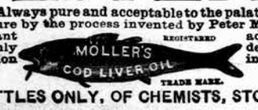

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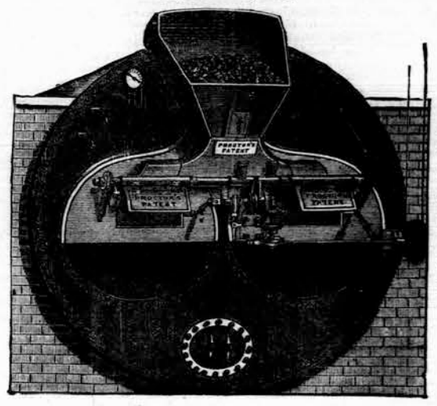

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